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LOCAL MATTERS.

INTERESTING TO THE VOTERS OF RICHMOND. The General Assembly passed an act amending section 15 of chapter 7 of the Code so as to read as follows: "The Common Council or Board of Trustees of each city and town having more than 5,000 inhabitants shall appoint for each ward one or more voters, and shall prescribe and cause to be published the boundaries of such voting-places or precincts; and no voter shall cast his ballot save at the voting-place of the precinct wherein he lives; Provided, however, That every person offering to vote shall have been a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote for thirty days next preceding an election at which he offers to vote; Provided, That when any voter removes from one ward to another within thirty days of an election he shall be lawful for him to vote in the ward from which he removed until he has acquired the right to vote in the ward to which he removes; Provided, That in case of the lawful change or rearrangement of wards it shall be the duty of the registrar of each ward to transfer at once the names of the voters who vote in the ward in which he is placed or thrown by such change or rearrangement of wards, and thenceforth such voter shall vote in the ward into which he is placed or thrown without having resided therein for thirty days."

THE FIRE-FIGHTERS TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL.—The Supreme Court of Appeals, through its president, Judge Moncure, yesterday decided the case of *Hillary Page vs. The Commonwealth*. Page was some weeks ago tried upon an indictment charging him with first and second counts with burning two houses, and in its third count with burning a barn in which certain persons "usually lodged," on the farm of Colonel Frank G. Ruffin, in Chesterfield county. He was found guilty on the third count, and sentenced to death. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on the ground that the barn in question was not a dwelling-house in contemplation of law, and therefore the sentence of the Circuit Court of Chesterfield was erroneous. The Supreme Court decided that Page should have a new trial as asked upon the third count, and should be acquitted on the other two counts. The Circuit Court of Chesterfield is, however, empowered to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to this third count, and to try the prisoner upon any indictment now standing or which may hereafter be found against him.

THE BROAD-STREET CASE.—DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—In the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday Judge Christian delivered the opinion of the majority of the judges in the case of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company vs. The City of Richmond. The Court declared the ordinance of the City Council prohibiting the use of steam-engines on Broad street legal and valid, and said that it imposed no hardship on the company, and did it entitle it to claim from the city any compensation as damages. The judgment of the Circuit Court of Richmond, imposing a fine of \$500 for a violation of this ordinance, was affirmed. It is understood that the railroad company will take measures to carry out the ordinance. Henry H. Baker, Jr., of the United States, Judge Moncure did not sit in this case, and Judge Staples delivered a dissenting opinion.

PERPETUAL BUILDING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—An act of the General Assembly passed on the last day of the session incorporated the Richmond Perpetual Building, Loan and Trust Company. Moses Milburn, N. W. Nelson, William Loveston, John J. Wright, J. Thompson Brown, B. Beecher, H. C. G. Hartman, Julius Strauss, A. M. Kelley, W. H. Honniger, B. W. Eastwood, H. D. North, Henry Walker, Henry Gust, Sanson Hirsch, L. Wagner, E. J. Levy, W. R. Quarles, J. E. Hankins, together with such other persons as may be hereafter associated with them, are authorized to receive deposits and savings, to borrow money, and to erect buildings and lands, and for such other objects as may promote the interest of the company, and for the purpose of enabling persons of limited means to purchase homesteads for their families.

THE STOCK IS TO CONSIST OF NOT MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND UNDETERMINED SHARES, AT THE PAR VALUE OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, PAYABLE IN SUCH INSTALLMENTS AS THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MAY PRESCRIBE.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY.—Alphens George, charged with stealing one coat and hat valued at \$6 from William H. Brown, was discharged. Parker Elbert and Sarah Perkins, guilty of creating a disturbance in the street, were fined \$2 each.

WILLIAM HARRIS, charged with assaulting and striking A. J. Andrews with a stick, was fined \$15 and bound over to keep the peace. A. J. Andrews, charged on a cross-warrant with assaulting and striking with a knife, was required to give security for his good behavior. Henry Cephas, charged with being a common thief and vagrant, was sent to jail for ninety days in default of surety.

CITY TAXES DUES.—Auditor Royster has issued so far 2,419 license-medals for males and 25 for female dogs. For each of the former \$1.50 was paid; for each of the latter \$5. Total from dog-medals, \$3,628. The Police Justice has turned into the Treasury some three or four hundred dollars of fines imposed upon parties who did not get their medals in season. Auditor Royster has also issued 128 goat-medals, for which was paid \$1,500 each.

REMANDED TO JAIL.—Richard Johnson, the negro man who stands charged with robbery, committed in Alabama, and who was arrested by Mr. William F. Knox, of this city, in Louisiana county, appeared before Judge Guion yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus* for bail or discharge. After an examination the accused was remanded to jail to await a coroner's inquest.

CORONERS' JURIES.—The Governor has approved the bill passed by the General Assembly reducing the number of persons summoned to serve on coroners' juries from twelve to six; providing for their payment, and also for a reduction in the coroners' fees except he is a physician.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A CAPTAIN.—A seaman named Andrew Peterson entered complaint yesterday before Commissioner Atkins against Captain Burns, of the ship *Ida Warren*, now in the dock, for ill-treatment and cruel punishment with on her way to this port. A warrant for the arrest of Captain Burns was issued.

FLOCH INSPECTIONS.—The following is a statement of the flour inspected in Richmond during the past month: 1,108 barrels family, 4,119 barrels extra superfine, 394 barrels superfine, 335 barrels fine.

FINES IMPOSED AND COLLECTED.—During the past month fines amounting to \$1,427.50 were imposed by the Police Justice, and the sum of \$342.50 was collected.

CITY COUNCIL.—There will be a joint session of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Council Chamber, to consider a response to Judge Guion's rule in relation to the condition of the city jail.

PRINTING.—The Superintendent of Public Printing will to-day let to contract the printing of the State for the next twelve months.

LOCAL MATTERS.

INSISTED THAT THE peculiar tenets of the denomination ought to be taught. Other denominations do not fail to inculcate their peculiar views, and Baptists should by all means teach the children the truth—the whole truth—as they hold it. There was a time when there was "one Lord, one faith, and one baptism"; and if it was a duty to teach the whole Bible it surely is no less so now that there have departed (as we hold from "the old times") the value of this denominational training is not confined to the children, but is needed for adults as well. The young converts need to be indoctrinated, and all need to be taught and confirmed in the whole truth of God's Word those things which we agree with others, and those points on which we differ with them as well. These points were ably and clearly set forth in an admirably-written paper.

Rev. I. B. Lake opened the general discussion by remarking that if a denomination has any right to exist at all it had the right and was imperatively called on to disseminate its peculiar views. Accession of numbers to the churches is very important, and the great object should first be to lead the children to Jesus. But next in importance is the training of these young converts in the teaching of the whole Bible, and the bringing of them to be intelligent, active church-members.

He spoke of the power of Sunday schools in raising up new churches, and gave the following statistics of the Baptist Sunday schools in the United States: Schools, 2,233; teachers, 80,455; scholars, 636,152—making our Baptist Sunday-school army number 716,647.

He spoke of the economy of the Sunday school as a denominational agency. But denominational power implies an increase of life as well as of numbers. Indeed, the speaker regarded this last point as of more importance than the first, and proceeded to show the value of the Sunday school in promoting this. The rough stone from the quarry must be dressed and polished, and then placed in the beautiful building; and so the young convert must be polished for the temple of the Lord.

It seemed to the speaker that the independent character of the Baptist churches especially demands the training of its members in the "unity of the faith."

He repudiated the idea that in order to preach true doctrine one must attack others. He would preach the truth as Baptists hold it, and would not attack any other denomination, but would do it courteously and kindly, but he would do it fully and fearlessly. And he would carry the same principle into the Sunday school.

Mr. Lake made an earnest and very forcible appeal for the Pine-Street school. The discussion was resumed by Rev. A. C. Barron, who spoke of the popular idea that these doctrines are dry and uninteresting, and insisted that by a skillful use of the figures of the Scriptures they may be made both interesting and profitable.

He gave some striking illustrations of his position, and earnestly enforced it. After another song by the Pine-Street school, Rev. R. Jones said that the peculiar views of Baptists are either in the Bible, or they are not. If they are not, they should be abandoned; but if they are, they should be taught, and if Baptists do not teach them, others certainly will not. He would preoccupy the minds of children with the truth as a means of keeping out error.

Rev. C. H. Ryland warmly recommended the "Practical Catechism," by Rev. Dr. P. Boyce. Rev. Dr. Wayland made some very keen thrusts at the man who is so "broad" that he does not believe anything. He believed in a man who has convictions. When he went to the church of another denomination he would not go, but if he were to go, he would come to our churches they must expect to hear our views. He read an extract from a published letter of an ex-Federal major, now a student in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, to show that men need not quarrel with others.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Scott, Rev. G. Gray, and Rev. Dr. C. Manly (who desired to repudiate the idea that teaching our peculiar tenets involves any quarrelling with others).

The singing by the Pine-Street school was regarded as more than ordinary sweetness.

NIGHT SESSION. The First Baptist church was (if possible) more densely packed than the night before. After prayer by Rev. A. C. Barron, of Lexington, the President announced that the subject for the evening was "MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES—HOW THEY MAY BE BEST ORGANIZED AND CONDUCTED."

Dr. Hatcher said that while the great work is to bring the truth to Jesus, there is something beyond. They should be put to work for Jesus, and these Sunday school missionary societies afford the means of directing these efforts of the children. This idea has been to some extent understood, but it needs to be pushed. The children may raise the aggregate large sum of money, and they are the best collecting agents to be found. They can also have entertainments which will attract large crowds, and induce the people to contribute liberally. They can also instruct the people; and if they do some other good, it is nothing more than what they are doing for Jesus.

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We might as well discuss the value of the sun in the physical world as the absolute necessity of the Bible in the spiritual world. He showed the absolute need of Bible-study by such considerations as these: "Man is born in absolute darkness, and needs the Bible to enlighten him. He is deaf, and the Bible is the great trumpet. It is needed as the guide of youth, the sustainer of the strong, and the stay and support of old age."

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Mr. Pilcher stated that he had no rhetoric, but the simple statistics and facts concerning the work so far as the minutes of the several Associations were concerned.

Query.—What is the condition of the 10 churches, 11 Sunday schools, and 751 scholars—lacking only nine to have as many scholars as church-members.

The Portsmouth Association reports 47 churches with 4,191 members, 47 Sunday schools, 3,226 scholars, and 240 converts. The Deep River Association reports 44 churches with 6,804 members, 47 Sunday schools (33 of which are in session all the year), 6,191 scholars, and 209 baptisms.

The Tappanhook Association reports 45 churches with 6,933 members, 67 Sunday schools, 4,213 scholars, and 248 baptisms. The Association regards the efficiency of the Tappanhook Association as largely due to their District Superintendent (Rev. George H. Northam).

He then passed to a detailed exhibit of the Baptist Sunday-school statistics of all the churches in the State, and of 240 converts, showing a lamentable state of things in several sections, and then gave the following summary of the condition of the Baptist Sunday schools of Virginia (as gathered from the minutes of the Associations, which he said he knew were not full): Query.—District Association, 629 churches, 4,226 scholars, and 240 converts. 419 Sunday schools, 3,226 scholars, and 240 converts. Of these 256 delinquents, only 14 are among the churches of the Tidewater Association, 78 are in Southside Virginia, 76 in Southwest Virginia, and 10 in Piedmont Virginia.

THE QUESTION-BOX. 1. What should be done with pastors who never meet their Sunday schools? Answer. Some pastors are providentially hindered from meeting with their schools, but if not so hindered he should be gotten rid of as soon as possible.

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Mr. Pilcher stated that he had no rhetoric, but the simple statistics and facts concerning the work so far as the minutes of the several Associations were concerned.

Query.—What is the condition of the 10 churches, 11 Sunday schools, and 751 scholars—lacking only nine to have as many scholars as church-members.

The Portsmouth Association reports 47 churches with 4,191 members, 47 Sunday schools, 3,226 scholars, and 240 converts. The Deep River Association reports 44 churches with 6,804 members, 47 Sunday schools (33 of which are in session all the year), 6,191 scholars, and 209 baptisms.

The Tappanhook Association reports 45 churches with 6,933 members, 67 Sunday schools, 4,213 scholars, and 248 baptisms. The Association regards the efficiency of the Tappanhook Association as largely due to their District Superintendent (Rev. George H. Northam).

He then passed to a detailed exhibit of the Baptist Sunday-school statistics of all the churches in the State, and of